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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1871. NO. 268.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Popular Demonstration Against Prince Arthur's Annuity—War Talked of as Possible Between France and Italy—Petitions for the Continuance of Thiers in Power—Cholera in France—The Explosion at Vincennes Accidental—Leave of Absence Granted to Commissioner Guerney—Opening of the Peabody Tenement Houses in London, &c., &c.

Opening of the Peabody Tenement Houses in London—Prince Arthur to be Made Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, August 1.—The block of dwellings built from the fund donated to the London poor by George Peabody, was formally opened to-day. It is situated at the lower end of the Black Friars road, and has been named Peabody Square. The buildings afford accommodations for 240 tenants, and have all been taken at rents varying from half a crown a week for one room, to five shillings for three.

Prince Arthur will shortly be created Duke of Connaught.

The Aldermen of London are considering the subject of the journey of Russell Gamney, Recorder of the city, to the United States in the capacity of Commissioner under the treaty of Washington.

The United States ships of war, Franklin and Juniata, are at Southampton.

Leave of Absence Given to Commissioner Guerney.

LONDON, August 1.—Alderman met at Guild Hall to-day, and unanimously acquiesced in the request made by the Home Secretary that they would grant Recorder Guerney six months leave of absence. A deputy Recorder will be appointed to act as Recorder for that period. The Board in taking this action paid a hearty compliment to Mr. Guerney for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

War Threatening Between France and Italy.

ROME, July 31.—There is great excitement here over the vote in the French Assembly on the position of the Pope. The *Journal* regards war with France as probable, and accuses the Ministry of endangering the country. The Gazette says the Government should not have gone to Rome, but having gone must stay, though dark clouds should envelop the political horizon.

Illness of the Duke of Buccleugh.

LONDON, August 1.—The Duke of Buccleugh is ill, and will not be able to preside at the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

Popular Demonstration Against the Prince Arthur Annuity—The Bill Passed Parliament.

LONDON, August 1.—It appears that the most extreme precaution has been taken by the Government against yesterday's demonstrations in Trafalgar Square, of the opponents of the grant to Prince Arthur. Large bodies of troops were held in readiness to meet any disturbance of the peace, but the supply of police were able to control the disorderly element, and the services of the military were not required.

The bill providing for the annuity of £15,000 per annum to Prince Arthur having passed both Houses of Parliament, has to-day received the signature of the Queen.

But one case of cholera has yet been reported in England. At Hull the sanitary authorities have taken such steps as will, it is hoped, entirely localize the disease.

Marshal Bazaine is in London.

Petitions for the Continuance of the Thiers Administration—Cholera in the South of France—The Explosion at Vincennes Purely Accidental.

PARIS, August 1.—Several Deputies to the Assembly have received urgent communications from large numbers of their constituents, expressing the desire that they cast their votes for the prolongation of the term of office of M. Thiers as Chief of the Executive Power.

The French Legations at Dresden, Darmstadt, Hamburg and Weimar have been suppressed.

The cholera has appeared in the South of France, Measures have been adopted to, if possible, prevent the spread of the disease.

The *Official Journal* to-day announces as the result of the rigid inquiry into the explosion of the Government powder works at Vincennes, that it is fully proven that the cause of the event was purely accidental.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 1.—Consols closed at 93½@93¾ for money and account. United States Bonds—sixes of 62, 91½.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 8½d; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 11s 2d; red spring wheat 10s 8½d@10s 9d. Corn 30s 9d. Pork 78s. Beef 85s. Lard 48s. Turpentine 28s 6d.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Arrival of Judge Frazer—Rain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 1, 1871.

Judge S. Frazer, the recently appointee as United States Commissioner to settle the Alabama claims, was in town to-day. There was a heavy rain this noon.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Opposition to the Treaty of Washington Squelched—Great Fire at Point a Petri, Guadaloupe—30,000 People Without Shelter.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 1.—Governor Robinson, of Prince Edward's Island, has replied to the memorial of the opposition members who prayed for a special session to consider the Washington treaty. He says a special session is unnecessary, as the arrangement made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to have the treaty go into operation at once is concurred in by his Government.

The Royal mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, arrived this evening, bringing intelligence of a fire at Point a Petri, Guadaloupe, on the 18th ult. Nearly the whole town was destroyed, and thirty thousand persons left without shelter. The only buildings that escaped were the church, theater, tribunal buildings, and the hospital. Many wharves were burned, and sugar ready for shipping destroyed. The fire commenced in the middle of the town, and the wind being very high, the flames spread in all directions. The town was rebuilt entirely of wood after its destruction by the earthquake in 1843. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 7:00 P. M.

The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain stations since Monday afternoon, and remains low from Lake Huron to Mississippi and westward. Rainy and lowering weather has prevailed to-day on the coast of Texas as well as from Missouri to Wisconsin. The barometer has risen from Pennsylvania northward and eastward. The temperature has risen slightly in the interior, but elsewhere is not materially changed, except at a few isolated points. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported this afternoon from Key West and from North Carolina to New Jersey, as also in Northern Ohio. Rain has been reported since Monday from Virginia to Massachusetts, and local rains from Michigan to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

Low barometer will probably continue in Iowa till Monday, and local storms are probable to-day from Missouri northward. Similar storms of larger dimensions are probably now moving northward from Virginia and Ohio northeastward. No important general change in the weather is indicated for Wednesday.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Sunday, three miles east of Richmond, Ind., the body of an aged man was found in a wood house attached to the public school building, in an advanced stage of decomposition. There was nothing that could lead to his identification.

The Eighth University convention met in Albany, N. Y., yesterday. President Barnard, of Columbia College, read an able and interesting paper in favor of a metric system of weights and measures. The paper was briefly discussed by Professors Peirce and Davis, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Professor Haugh in opposition to any change.

The United States steamer Congress, with coal and provisions for Captain Hall's exploring steamer Polaris, touched at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday.

Mrs. W. Rex and Miss Lillie Uhrie, of Philadelphia, were drowned at Renova, Clinton county, Pa., yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

The corporation of the University of Vermont has voted to admit women to the University under rules to be hereafter presented by the faculty. To-day, in addition to the usual commencement exercises, Prof. W. B. Buckham will be inaugurated President of the University. Yesterday afternoon an address was delivered by Hon. Alexander Jaunal by Z. K. Pangburn, of Jersey City, N. J.

A very curious phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Winnepesaukee on Sunday afternoon, two men anchored off Rattlesnake Island in a small boat. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake was unaffected by even a ripple, when the center of the lake suddenly appeared to sink down, and immediately following three large waves, the largest five feet in height, dashed over the rocks of the island, for a moment threatening the destruction of the boat.

The eleventh session of the American Dental Association convened at White Sulphur Springs, Va., yesterday morning, W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., presiding. There are forty-five members present.

A St. Johns, N. B., dispatch says: The Tyne crew have gone to their quarters at Clairmont House, and settled down to regular practice on the Kennebec. There is not much betting, but the odds are heavy on the Englishmen.

An unknown body floated ashore at Milwaukee yesterday, supposed to be the young man who committed suicide by shooting himself while out in a boat alone last April.

FIRES.

Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 1.—At one o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a building between Grouch's steam saw mill and Lovecroft's planing mill. The loss amounts to about $10,000, partially insured. One of the steam fire engines belonging to the city was partially destroyed.

CRIME.

A Woman Shoots Her Husband's Paramour.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Mrs. N. J. Sawyer, of Carson, Nevada, arrived at Stockton last night, and found her husband at a hotel stopping with another woman. She went to the room and shot the woman three times with a revolver, inflicting mortal wounds. She was arrested with her husband, and placed in jail.

THE FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.

Seventy-Nine Deaths Reported.

The Number of Wounded Larger than First Reported—It Will Reach Two Hundred—Dragging for Bodies—The Hospitals Still Surrounded by Half-Crazed People—Sad Incidents—Interesting Statement of a Physician—Coroner's Investigation—The Boiler Unfit for Use—The Engineer Neglected His Duty, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The dragging for bodies at the scene of the late explosion was resumed at daybreak, but up to this time only three additional ones have been found. The excitement at the scene of disaster is intense. The crowd is as great as yesterday. Only two victims of the late boiler explosion remain at the lower street hospital—Patrick Buckley and a little girl, seven years of age. The latter was identified this morning as the child of Jewish parents named Leidenfield, who reside at 167 Thompson street. The parents are among the wounded at Bellevue. Her sisters Anna and Lenore were killed. Only slight hopes for the recovery of Patrick Buckley are entertained.

The *World* publishes the names of seventy-one killed by the explosion, and says there are eight bodies unknown.

The *Herald* gives the number of killed as even greater, and the names of one hundred and twenty-seven injured are also published. The majority of the killed and wounded are from New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Many more bodies will be taken out of the water, and of course there are others who will never be found. The most painful feature after the tragedy is the appearance of hundreds of anxious and half-crazed people at the hospitals and station houses, inquiring after their missing friends and relatives. One poor fellow, Michael Finley, who lost his wife and child by the explosion, has gone mad, and attempted yesterday to commit suicide by throwing himself into the East river.

The total number of deaths is ascertained upon the populace that the holocaust is yet more awful than has even been suspected. Several more bodies have been taken out of the water this morning, so that ninety-seven the total of bodies already recovered. It is said by those best informed that the number of injured will exceed two hundred. The Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company stated yesterday that it was as yet impossible, owing to the confusion of the accident. The Inspector of the county hospital examined the engineer and fireman and Captain of the pilot, and he can not attach the slightest blame to any of the officers. This statement, however, may be taken for what it is worth. As regards the engineer, the allowance of steam pressure, according to the Government certificate, is twenty-five pounds to the square inch. To prevent accident the Government compels the use of what is termed a safety-valve, which is only to secure safety to Government Inspectors. At a pressure of twenty-seven pounds to the square inch the safety-valve is supposed to have begun, and the valve automatically opens. The engineer admits that the steam got up to twenty-seven pounds, and when they were playing when I got up there; I looked at the gauge, and found that the steam had got up to twenty-five pounds, and that he had neglected his duty. People were then coming out of the ferry-house, some of whom said that they had been passengers in the boat injured, that the boat was full, and having luckily been in the after part of the boat, escaped with slight injuries. One man who had afterward I met a man that had been wounded. His arm was badly hurt; splinters of wood had penetrated the body part of the fore-arm, and of which had penetrated right down to the bone. It was bleeding profusely, and this showed that the blood had not been caused by scalding so much as by direct violence. I had scarcely looked at him, when a number of other persons, yet more severely wounded, claimed my attention. They were principally from the steerage, most came out of the ferry house, running as though greatly frightened and fleeing from some danger behind. Many of these were scalded by frightful scalds, and appeared to be rather pallid than flushed from the effect of fear. In the cases the parts of the body which had been uncovered by clothing had been dreadfully injured by the steam and hot water. The skin in many cases had peeled off the flesh, like a glove, and was hanging down in shreds. The scalds appear to be extreme, if not gangrene in the extreme. I noticed that the palms of the hands were generally more injured than their backs, which was but little bleeding, the absence of which is, indeed, usually a characteristic of scalds. I noticed a child at this time was a boy about ten years of age. The steam seemed to have penetrated beneath his clothing, and to have reached every square inch of his body. I ripped off his clothes with a knife as quickly and as carefully as I possibly could, and in the operation the integuments rattled off in the operation. The poor boy writhed in an agony that seemed unendurable, and he at other times would lie down in an absolutely out of his senses with extreme pain. I had brought for the boy some whisky, and gave some, as well as some brandy, as speedily as we were able. He swallowed the liquid, but was still suffering terrible torture. In the course of a few minutes, while I was attending to him, ten or a dozen other cases, more or less severe, were brought out of the wreck. The first of these was a woman, who died in a small room at the station, but articulate, and died in scarcely more than two minutes after being brought under my charge. The next case that I attended to was a child. This was a German—who was raving with pain. He gasped for breath, as though breathing was extremely painful and difficult. He also was unable to speak or swallow. His face was smeared with blood, which had flowed from wounds caused by splinters of wood. His greatest injuries, however, seemed to be to the mouth and throat, which were terribly swollen by scalding. Next to him, strange to say, came his maternal fire, a Frenchman. The poor fellow was bandaged from head to foot, and had a number of jewelry. He had a large solitaire diamond in his left breast pin, and thirty thousand dollars worth of jewelry. He piled him well with brandy and water, and dressed his wounds, after which one of the doctors took part of the bandage, and found he had a pillow and he seemed a little relieved.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Keenan, will, in performing his duty, adopt the following procedure: In order to save unnecessary trouble and wasting of time, separate inquests will not be held in each. As the bodies are identified, certificates of the verdicts will be granted to relatives or friends who identify the remains, and then in about a week's time a grand inquest will be held on all the victims.

Coroner Keenan will make a most searching inquiry into the cause of the late explosion. Expert machinists will be examined regarding the condition of the boiler and the probable cause of its explosion. The engineer of the Westfield will also be examined at length, and no effort will be spared to place the responsibility of the disaster where it really belongs.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Well No. 18 of the Reno Oil Company Burned Yesterday—New Wells at Church Run, Rouseville, East Sandy and Pagundas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 1, 1871.

The Reno Oil Company's well No. 18 took fire this morning at eight o'clock. It was just torpedoed, and threw the oil at least twenty feet above the derrick with a large quantity of gas, which caught fire from the engine. An alarm was given, and Major Maloy was severely but not seriously burned. There were about one hundred barrels of oil, with the derrick and engine house, destroyed. The loss will not fall short of $2,000.

We get the following items from the Titusville *Courier* of yesterday:

Church Run—Messrs. Emery, Patterson and Caldwell are still in the lead. No. 5, on the Jacob David Kerr farm, commenced flowing on Saturday, though but ten feet in the sand rock, the oil being thrown above the derrick. Drilling was discontinued until yesterday, when it was resumed, with the intention of going through the sand. The casing head was put on and the oil delivered into a tank. The well will no doubt be a large one. It is situated about two hundred feet southwest from their No. 3. And another of yesterday's work was to fasten two sets of tools and a sand-pump into No. 6. There are still 5, on the same farm, which was completed last week, is pumping regularly over one hundred barrels a day. Their well No. 4, on the Jacob Kerr farm, is now in the sand, with excellent prospects.

Rouseville.—Another large well has been secured by the fortunate owner of the Mitchell farm. Pumping was commenced Friday night, and the yield is upwards of fifty barrels per hour.

East Sandy.—A seventy-five barrel strike was made last Saturday afternoon on the above territory. It is owned by Messrs. Vandergrift, Forman, Smith, Andrews, Satterfield and others.

Pagundas.—A well was completed on the John Pagundas farm last Friday, that is reported to have struck a vein of the best quality of oil. It is property of Col. McQuade and John Pagundas.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 1, 1871.

Wm. A. Howard was elected President and W. R. Shelby Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, by a meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day. Their offices will be in Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALE OF STATEN ISLAND SHORE ROAD.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Staten Island Shore Railroad property, stations, tracks, &c., were sold at auction to-day to James Moore, Civil Engineer of the New Jersey Central Railroad for $81,000.

PORTO RICO.

Riot at the Capital—Martial Law Declared.

PORTO RICO, July 27.—A riot occurred in the Capital on the 26th during the performance of some music in the public square. The negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabers and charged, killing two. Two of the soldiers were badly wounded. One negro is expected to be shot next week. The Captain General proclaimed martial law, and troops patrolled the streets and searched houses for arms. The demonstrations are the result of the late elections. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is continued. A rumor is current of a disturbance in Mayaguez.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

ESCAPED.

McAlpine, referee in the Collins-Edwards prize fight, and who was sent to Blackwell's Island for a short term, escaped to-day.

THERE seems to be a prevalent idea among those who have become converts to the doctrines promulgated by Darwin that species have no real existence. Every working naturalist knows well that most assuredly species do exist, and that in the most positive manner. The line of separation is clear and distinct, and marked by characteristics as real as the fact of their existence itself. The doctrine of natural selection, however, does not in the least call this in question, but merely throws doubts upon their constancy. The existence of species is by no means disproved, because naturalists differ in defining what they mean by the term.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for July.

Decrease During the Month $8,701,976.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for July:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,803,781,620
Accrued interest	29,397,707
Debt bearing currency interest	44,976,000
Interest	254,000
Matured debt	1,910,143
Interest	312,426
Debt bearing no interest	414,647,913
Unclaimed interest	11,362
Total debt	$2,345,285,605
Interest	29,054,290
Cash in treasury—coin	94,747,784
Currency	8,168,316
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,243,328,857
Decrease during July	8,701,976
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	27,379,905
Since March 1st, 1869	242,134 401

The Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding amount to $64,618,000, on which the accrued interest not yet paid is $323,094. The interest paid by the United States amounts to $12,692,472, of which $1,855,800 has been repaid by the transportation of mails. The total amounts of bonds purchased, cancelled and destroyed, is $117,620,000, leaving the issue at $543,998,867. Matured bonds to the amount of $6,975,000 have also been cancelled and destroyed.

A GAMBKING JUDGE.

An Associate Judge in Wilkesbarre Conspires With a New York Gambler to "Skin" a Farm Hand—He is Himself "Skinned of $4,195.

In the Wilkesbarre correspondence of the Scranton *Republican* we find a lengthy account of the manner in which Hon. R. F. Ploats, an Associate Judge, was "taken in and done for" by a party of four New York gamblers. After having received the "tank," and giving his checks on a Wilkesbarre bank for the amount, he stopped payment on the paper and had the keeper of the house where the gambling was done and one of the New York men arrested. The examination before a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Ploats told his story as follows:

Know Ben. Dilley; know his place; was in there yesterday (27th July); saw Mr. Ayres there; left in the third story; when I went in two gentlemen were betting on roulette; one man was keeping game; there were four persons there; saw a large quantity of chips; money exchanged for chips; similar to those (some chips); was in the front room; there were two tables; the banker was sitting back; Dilley nor his bartender did not play; I bet upon the game; I lost $4,195.

Cross-examination—I was gambling there; the dealer invited me; came to my house Wednesday afternoon; said that Mr. Dilley told him I was a good man, reliable man; said he was a dealer with a California man and wanted to get his money; said he could put me in the way so that we could skin him; came up Thursday; said he would be up Friday and back and Dilley will introduce you to me;" I went in, and Dilley introduced me; after I went in I went up stairs; took a cigar; went where they were playing when I got up there; I looked at the gambling; I bet; I lost $4,195. I drew a number of checks, paying the money; lost, and then took $50 worth, paying the money; I bet against the banker; winning and losing; I bet $4,195 in the last mainly; then I drew a check for $500, and thought I had better quit; I left the house, and I then drew another check for $500 and bought checks, $5 checks; I won some of them, perhaps $200 or $300; this was after I had lost $4,195; the bets varied in amounts, less than $50; then I drew another check for $500, and lost any more; I was going away and this fellow followed me and explained to me why I did not get the "nail;" that he pretended to be a detective from Cleveland and he and I should go "smoke;" I thought get at least the amount I owed; I went to the room with each took the amount in checks; this was about 9 o'clock; I lost most of that on one "nail;" he had won $2,000 or $3,000; I left the house; I had a next deal he sounded all his pockets and I lost; I told him have about $1,000 worth of checks; he said, then get another $1,000 worth of checks; the checks I drew were on the Second National Bank; the bank has not a dollar; I have not a dollar; I owe Levy; any more that day; I had a pain in my stomach and Dilley went down and brought up some brandy and peppermint; I took a glass and went to bed; then I went to the track at Lee Park; the understanding was that Dilley should introduce their pals. As the banker; I know enough of the game to know about cards.

Redirect examination—They had blank bank checks there for me; Diller told me to be careful; said he had lost; I then went to Wilkesbarre to see Levy; the whole four were at Valley Hotel together.

Cross-examination—I told Diller not to take checks to bank right away; he said he would not; don't know whether Dilley indorsed the checks or not, nor whether they were paid; I drew on Deposit Bank; made them payable to self or bearer.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

The Loudest Rapping on Record.

The Troy *Whig* tells the following strange story:

In the northern suburb of this city, a little below Bull's Head Hotel, on the banks of the Hudson, stands a beautiful little white cottage, owned and occupied by a man named Pierce Wemply, a machinist. His wife, who from birth has been of an extremely nervous organization, has lately fallen sick, the result, it is supposed, of over-exertion and excitement in the completion of a piece of work upon the stomach, but her attending physician can discover no inflammation or other marked symptoms of any special disease.

She is, as far as can be ascertained by diagnosis, in the highest degree hysterical, and has been for an hourly able to lift her hand. Most of the time she lies in a sort of trance, and seems to be unconscious, and when she speaks it is in a low tone, while she was in her trance state, a remarkable series of rappings began on the bed, on the floor, and there is

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

SOMEWHAT of a stir has been caused in administration circles, it is said, by the arrival in Washington of Mr. DELMONTE, agent of CABRAL, the Dominican opponent of annexation. It is stated—with what truth, we do not know—that influences have lately been brought to bear on CABRAL, PIMENTA and other opponents of BAEZ, to forego their hostility to the annexation scheme, which they are now said to be willing to do, provided BAEZ is not allowed to manipulate the matter. DELMONTE is stated to be the bearer of propositions looking to a new deal. If this be true it will be proper to let the country know their exact nature and import.

GENERAL BUTLER is going in strong for the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and the *Tribune* tells us that if he fails he intends to bolt and run as an independent candidate, which latter appears probable from BUTLER'S own words. The General counts confidently on the support of the prohibitionists, the workingmen and all sorts of irregular organizations, including the female suffragists, every one of which, though not perfectly harmonizing, appear to think that with him for Governor their special objects will reap peculiar advantages. There seems small probability that the General will receive the Republican nomination. What then will happen we shall see.

It is a wise plan to make haste slowly. The sub-Committee on Southern disorders having stated that a condition of great lawlessness exists in certain counties of the State of South Carolina, we observe that a number of journals are demanding that the Enforcement act shall instantly be made operative in the disturbed localities at the point of the bayonet. Go slowly, gentlemen. The COMMERCIAL is not a whit behind its contemporaries in insisting that the laws of the country shall be implicitly obeyed, or in upholding the rights of the negro against his persecutors. But there is such a thing as being in too great a hurry. The committee has not yet rendered its report. Wait until it has done so before determining on further proceedings. There is no question that the condition of affairs in South Carolina is deplorable enough, but do not complicate it, and make it worse by precipitate and ill considered action. If after the majority and minority reports have been prepared and published, it shall appear that the only course to pursue is for the President to order a military occupation of the disaffected counties, well and good; but do not urge that extreme measure unless in the last resort—at least do not recommend it upon rumor, hearsay, and testimony not yet digested. The motto of DAVID CROCKETT is good at this juncture.

THE Eastern question, commonly supposed to have been definitely settled by the London Conference, convened for that purpose last spring, is again to be brought upon the tapis. The Paris *Official Journal* announces that a conference between Lord GRANVILLE, Baron VON BEUST and President THIERS has been arranged for September next, at Versailles, when the subject is to be fully considered in all its bearings. It will be observed that Russia is without a representative in the ensuing Conference, and it will also be remembered that the London Conference did not touch the question of the future status of the Danubian provinces. Whether the extraordinary military activity of Prussia, taken in connection with the *entente cordiale* between that country and Russia, and the warlike preparations of the latter in putting a strong naval force upon the Black Sea, has alarmed the Austrian Minister, and given rise to the council—or whether GRANVILLE has grown suspicious of the designs of the Khedive of Egypt, who probably contemplates a revolt against the authority of the Ottoman Porte, and has, perhaps, some sort of a confidential understanding with Russia—can now only be surmised. But the fact that another Conference is deemed necessary at so early a date following the adjournment of its predecessor, is of itself significant enough. There is little doubt that BISMARCK has also a finger in the pie, although Germany is not to be represented in the Conference.

SOME of the occurrences which we predicted a few days ago have come to pass—the granting of an annuity to Prince ARTHUR, and a feverish irritation of the working classes on account of it. A significant feature of the matter is the fact that the threatening aspect of the populace compelled the alarmed government to withdraw its troops from one of the London squares, where they had been massed to prevent the assembling of a meeting of workingmen to protest against the passage of the bill. This action of Parliament, evincing, as it appears to do, a determination to quarter the members of the royal family upon the public purse, in spite of the protest of those whose heavy burdens are thereby rendered more intolerable, will have the effect of quickening the growth of republican principles in a corresponding degree. The motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, censuring the Queen's message abolishing the army purchase system, is also significant as showing how royalty is gradually being placed between two fires. It is true that the resolution in question is chiefly leveled at the Cabinet, but it nevertheless whips the Queen over the shoulders of the Ministry, and proves that the House of Lords, not less than the hovels of the people, have thoroughly outgrown the notion that "the king can do no wrong." Between the angry remonstrance of the peers against a supposed infringement of their centuried privileges, and the deepening demand of the masses for the abolition of the whole system of hereditary and aristocratic bambleism, monarchy in England must feel quite uncomfortably situated. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" was writ in poetry by SHAKSPEARE, but it is written still more plainly in the prose of the nineteenth century. When a position is attacked from two sides at once it begins to grow insecure.

SOME days ago we pointed out the marvelous resemblance which existed between WILL. M. CARLETON'S poem "Cover them Over," written for and read during the memorial observances held at Tecumseh, Michigan, on Decoration Day, and a poem entitled "Our fallen heroes," prepared for and delivered on a similar occasion at Hopewell, Ohio, by a certain Rev. Mr. BARRINGER. The likeness of feature between these two productions was remarkable. Indeed, it was less a resemblance than a duplicate existence of the same entity—the same soul embodied in the same form. Puzzled by the mystery, we requested the Zanesville *Courier*, from whose columns we clipped the verses of Mr. BARRINGER, to ascertain beyond question whether they were actually read at the date and place named; at the same time appealing to the editor of the Toledo *Blade* to get from his young friend CARLETON a statement of the circumstances under which his own poem was written. The Toledo *Blade* has not yet responded, but the editor of the Zanesville *Courier* states that he has received a note from Mr. BARRINGER, in which he declares that his own production was read by him at Hopewell on Decoration Day, and the editor has also the assurance of a number of gentlemen whose word cannot be doubted, that they *heard him read* it at that place on that occasion. This removes one difficulty out of the way. We now reiterate our appeal to the *Blade*, through whose good offices Mr. CARLETON was introduced to the literary world. He has received at the hands of the press and public, treatment of the most generous sort, and the quiet songs of unpretending home-life which he has sung have been caught up and repeated throughout the country. We are sure that the great guild of letters wishes him well and rejoices in his genius; and to our mind it is quite evident that the man who wrote "Betsy and I are Out," could have written "Cover them Over," had he chosen to do so. But the question is, did he? We have evidence that the same poem, identical in all its essential features, was read on the same day in two places several hundred miles apart, and that there are two persons who each claim the sole and undivided authorship. That which we should like to know from the *Blade* is the date on which "Cover them Over" was written, and whether it was ever published before being read at Tecumseh on Decoration Day. If it was, it is possible that Mr. BARRINGER, of whom we never before heard as a poet, may have copied from CARLETON—if it was not, the only inference is that the poem was first written by neither of them, but derived from some source to which both had common access. Mr. CARLETON owes it to himself and to his friends to come forward with a frank explanation of the matter.

NOW PRACTICE YOUR PREACHING.

Some time since the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gave the following sensible presentment of the situation:

"We need money; money to build railroads; money to build cotton mills; money to pay our debts. What we need peace, order, quiet. We need occupation and population to aid us to compete with our rivals. We can never regain our political ascendancy so long as we are sullen and poor."

True, every word of it. The brawlers and peace-breakers of the South have been and continue to be its very worst enemies. It is to the interest of every community which desires to be built up by capital and immigration, to sustain the government in enforcing the law and maintaining order; for just as one bad man may give a whole neighborhood an evil name, so one disorderly community may excite a dread of a whole district or State, and it is the imperative duty of those Southern journals which call for the investment of Northern money, and for the settlement in those States of Northern men, to put the seal of their condemnation upon every bilious and blatant politician who seeks to excite the prejudices and passions of the rabble, or feeds the intolerant spirit of proscription indulged in by the hangers-on of the rebellion. But according to late reports the State of Kentucky is at present cursed with bands of lawless men, whose numerous acts of villainy and murder are a burning disgrace to civilization, and yet no systematic and vigorous effort is made by the authorities to put them down, nor, except in the Republican press, hardly a word uttered in denunciation of their barbarous and fiendish cruelties. There can be no question that the Democratic party of Kentucky is in a great measure responsible for this terrible condition of affairs, as there certainly is none that the authors of the outrages are without exception members of that political organization, yet our contemporary continues to advocate the election of the very men whose doctrines and teachings furnish the groundwork of the lawlessness and disorder which threaten to destroy the prosperity of that State. Not to mention other instances, we cite the fact that in consequence of the threats made against the laborers and skilled workmen employed at the Red River iron Works, by these infamous desperadoes, these works, which represent an actual capital of a million of dollars, brought to the State by Eastern men, are almost at a stand-still and in danger of being utterly destroyed. These miners and artisans are mainly persons from Northern States, who went from Kentucky with a view of permanent settlement. Yet, for no crime under the heavens, except that they were Republicans, individuals and whole families have been notified to leave at the peril of their lives. Is it likely that other capitalists or workmen will follow the example of these persons thus shamefully treated? Will the elements of wealth and prosperity be likely to flow into Kentucky from other quarters while this is the kind of welcome they receive? Whatever may be the demerits of carpet-bagging politicians, Kentucky at least cannot plead their presence and rascalities as an excuse for the lawlessness of her own people. Suppose the *Courier-Journal* were to discontinue for a while its attacks on the Administration and Republicans generally, and devote itself to the reform of these home abuses. It will pay better in the end.

THE election of Dr. DOLLINGER to the Rectorship of the University of Munich, by the votes of fifty-four of the sixty professors attached to that institution, is not only a tribute to his commanding gifts and abilities, his eloquence and learning, but also shows the estimation in which, notwithstanding the Pope's excommunication, he is held by his colleagues for orthodoxy and devotion to the best interests of religion. His stout resistance to the dogma of infallibility having made him for the time being the central theological figure of Europe, reminiscences regarding him and information concerning his views are interesting. The current number of *Old and New* has a paper of this sort, contributed by an American who had a number of interviews with him about three years ago. This gentleman visited Munich for the purpose of attending the University theological lectures, Dr. DOLLINGER being a member of the theological faculty, with the department of Church History in his charge. He relates that nothing could be more free from prejudice than the opinions which he expressed. On several occasions he poured out vials of wrath with reference to the inquisition and other abuses of the Church, and on another he carefully set forth the fact that her Councils had, once at least, pointedly contradicted herself; SAINT-SULPICE being condemned in the year 272 for maintaining the very doctrine which AUTUS in the year 325 was excommunicated for denying, and which had ever since constituted a part of the orthodox faith. This contradiction he pointed out without any effort to reconcile the fact with the supposed infallibility of the Church. Indeed, from the conversations had with him by the writer of the article, it is easy to see that even then he had not the slightest faith in the dogma. Neither had he any sympathy with the conservatism which does not believe in progress. He thought that the ultramontanists could not long withstand the progress of science and the increasing intelligence of the people. Speaking to his visitor of the United States, he expressed his fear that the Catholic Church suffered here from being so intimately associated with the Irish people. The German Catholic is always anxious to have it understood that his Catholicism is not of the Irish sort, and he thought that the Romish Church would never in this country command the respect which it ought to do until a great University had been founded in its interests. Dr. DOLLINGER has been connected with the University of Munich for a considerable number of years. In 1826 he was elected Chancellor, and by his recent promotion to the Rectorship he has attained the highest honor in the gift of the Faculty. He is described as being self-willed and pugnacious enough for another LUTHER, and as neither afraid of the people nor the Pope.

ALL the New York papers are filled with descriptions of the terrible explosion of the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, reported in our columns by telegraph at the time. We are glad to observe that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to meet in New York and make a full investigation into the causes of the explosion, and more particularly to ascertain whether the last inspection was such as is required of Inspectors under the law. From present appearances it looks as if these officers had been guilty of criminal negligence. The Westfield was inspected only six weeks ago, and pronounced in all respects in good condition for navigation. Yet it seems clear that the engineer apprehended danger. In his evidence he stated that the boiler had a patch on the cylinder part where the explosion occurred, and that he examined the patch only three days before it took place. Had the examination of the government inspector been as thorough as it should have been, the patched character of the boiler could hardly have escaped his observation. It had been in constant use nine years, and was probably well nigh rotten. At least there is no evidence that any undue strain was exerted upon the boiler. But however this may be, it broke at the place where it had been patched, with the loss of seventy lives, the crippling of over a hundred persons, and agony and desolation to many a heart and many a home, as the logical result. Let the Board of Inspectors discharge its duty fearlessly and conscientiously. Neither should the Grand Jury shirk its work.

WE have published during the past three weeks several letters from Utah relative to the silver mines of that Territory, and yesterday we printed an interesting communication from a well known and reliable citizen of this city, who writes of what he saw and investigated in the Utah mines. All the letters we have published are corroborative of the richness of the ores, and of the ease and cheapness with which they are mined and smelted. The letter we published yesterday from Col. ALLEN gives some practical statements and figures, from which the expense and contingencies of a mining enterprise in Utah can be estimated. If there is the profit there seems to be in the mining of these silver ores and shipping them to Swansea, Wales, why not in shipping them to Pittsburgh, and why should not the smelting of these ores of Utah become just as readily a branch of the industries of Pittsburgh as the smelting of the iron ores of Missouri and Lake Superior? The process does not seem to be expensive, while the yield in lead and silver is large. The greater distance that ores are transported is a minor consideration, in view of their greater value and the ease and quickness of railroad transportation. A brief item we published a few days since from a Salt Lake paper, showed that Cleveland had moved in the matter. At Detroit works have been erected to smelt the ores of Silver Island, Lake Superior, and we understand that Chicago is talking of a silver smelting works there. We think the question we have asked as to our citizens moving in the matter of making the smelting of the silver ores of Utah a business at Pittsburgh, a pertinent and timely one.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

On Saturday last the remains of Henry C. Wharton, son of the late Major Henry W. Wharton, U. S. A., were disinterred at Norristown, Pa., where they were buried April 11, 1859. The mother of the deceased, now in prison at Baltimore, is supposed to have caused his death by administering poison. The coffin when brought to the surface was found to be much decayed, and the body of deceased much decomposed. The stomach and intestines were removed and placed in jars, preparatory to taking them to Baltimore to be undergo chemical analysis. The trial of Mrs. Wharton takes place in September next.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated at Danville in this State, looking, it would seem, to the union of labor and capital. A call for a meeting, to be held at the rooms of the "Anti-Union League," says: "Recognizing the rights of all men, manufacturer and laborer, must in the end triumph. We believe in the eternal brotherhood of mankind, that all men are equal before the laws, that the rights and duties of all must be respected to insure prosperity, peace and happiness to society and the country. No radical terror, mob law or strikes can exist without injury to all men." In conclusion it adds: "Farmers out of blast, mines closed, mechanics idle, laborers out of employment, all because of principles which are not based upon mutual principles." The main object of this new organization is to establish the idea that strikes or lock-outs should invariably be the last resort of laborers or employers, and that mutual concession and conciliation be made the understanding between the two classes.

THE present dullness at Saratoga having been ascribed to the "intermingling of the Young Men's Christian Association," in respect to the sale of liquors, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "While all who go partially to drink the waters, it is undeniable that two-thirds of the visitors would go elsewhere if the village was controlled by a prohibitory law. It becomes, therefore, an interesting question how far the Young Men's Christian Association has a right to go in the enforcement of its views of morality. The demands of business, the financial prosperity of the village, the pockets of the people of Saratoga, have a decided claim for consideration. We admire to act no limits for this or any other association; out the question is certainly a legitimate one for argument."

THE city of Baltimore will likely be crowded next month to the extent of its capacity for comfortable accommodation. A letter from that city says:

"Our railroad companies are busy in negotiating to accommodate on the most favorable terms Knights Templar from all parts of the country, while other strangers expected during the grand Masonic encampment of the United States which assembles in Baltimore on the 19th of September next, will be the course, considerable competition between the various companies in the effort to secure them. The Baltimore and Ohio is determined not to be outdone or underbid in point of liberality. They offer every desirable facility. All the hotels in the city have had their rooms engaged by parties at a distance in anticipation of this magnificent occasion."

A national convention of clergymen will also be held in that city in September, and will bring there several thousand ministers and laymen.

THE project of establishing a glass factory at Columbus, Ohio, seems to have fallen through, at least for the present, on account of sectional differences as to the location of the establishment. The reasons says: "Twice has the necessary capital been raised to erect the building and go ahead with the manufacture. The first time the stockholders imbroiled questions respecting two or three different land interests in the city, and when the question of location came up each was anxious to make the institution secondary to the increased value of his property, and each clung tenaciously to his views, so that the company "frizzled" itself out, as many pieces as there were town lots represented."

THE scheme of George Wilkes for colonizing Lower California with the repudiated Paris communists is in some respects a good one. The society they will find there can hardly fail to be to their liking, since in the accomplishments of arson, pillage and murder the Apache Indians are inferior to none. A residence in that quarter of the country for a considerable time—would result in one of two things: either the deliverance of the exiles from their false notions respecting property and the rights of society in general, or the extirpation alike of the white and the red savage, after the manner of the Kilkenny cats; which catastrophe would itself not be without its redeeming features.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Ireland out of a vague hope that their presence will cure the Irish distemper. It may do so, but we greatly question it. We have learnt old topers extreme intense satisfaction at getting "a good drunk" dog that bit them," but whether the plan will work upon a national scale is somewhat doubtful. The Irish hate the Queen—ergo they will love the Prince of Wales. The reasoning is powerful, it must be admitted, is adapted to the character of the people whom he is visiting.

THE New York *Herald* states that probably the largest male Bible Class in Brooklyn is sustained in the Mission of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church in Franklyn, Rev. Mr. Halsey, pastor, and that very many of the members are young men who have been converted from Catholicism in the neighborhood.

The Communist Colonists.

(Paris (July 19) correspondence of the London Telegraph.)

M. Thiers is himself exceedingly French on the question of amnesty. Government, he would, if possible, not have a single man who was concerned in the Revolution undergo that penalty. The theory is that Paris has been well weeded of those who make insurrection a trade, and that for the next ten years no armed revolt could make, one presumes, a capital, but, punishment or not, there is a great difficulty as to what the Government will do with the immense number of men who constituted what may be called the army of the Commune. Of these there are at Versailles, Brest, St. Brieuc, Belfort, Cherbourg, and elsewhere, about 22,000, and to try all these individuals one by one would be impossible, while to do so in squads of fifteen or twenty would be unjust. The question is, in what the authorities should look to is prevention for the future, and transportation for the past. To send these people to Cayenne would only be to condemn them to the worst kind of penal servitude, where the good and the bad would fare alike, and the amount of misery or reform of conduct would better the lot of any one.

The difficulty an American company has—I am told, with the approbation of the United States Government—to get rid of the Modoc Indians, who transport all the insurgent prisoners, with their wives and children, to the islands in the Pacific, and there to give each family a grant of land, as well as the wherewithal to build a hut. The climate is excellent; and although the Jesuit Missionaries were all-powerful in California, other parts of the New World, where the vine was cultivated, and excellent wine was made in that country, on their arrival in the territory—such is the opposition made to the French Government—the insurgents are not to be considered in any way as criminals, but will become citizens of the United States, and they can land on the very territory they are to occupy. Work who is ready for their hands, for the southern Pacific railway wants as many laborers as can be got, in order to complete the new line of railway across this part of the Southern Continent. Such is a bare outline of the scheme which has been placed before the French Government for the adoption of its naughty children, and it seems at any rate to have the recommendation of being feasible. It will be under the consideration of the Ministers, and possibly may be adopted. Whatever its defects, it seems to be more likely to work out among the unfortunate people to whom it relates than any plan yet proposed, and will not have the objection complained of in the case of Australia—it will not carry an influx of escaped criminals into the English colonies in that part of the world. If such a plan be adopted, it will be curious to observe how the Communists get on among themselves, for one of the conditions is that they are to be free to select their own form of government, and rule themselves and their affairs as they deem best.

Great "Sham" Battle in Russia.

A sham fight on an unusually extensive scale is to take place in Russia this summer, for the purpose of giving the staff officers of the army an opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with the details of military operations. The first of these movements will represent an attack on St. Petersburg. The attacking army will march toward the capital from Dunaberg, in the direction of Pleskov, and be supported by a detachment from Riga. The defenders will operate on Ostrov and be supported from Dorpat. The latter will also take measures for retaining possession of the Baltic provinces, and lay down a line of fortifications at Revel and Hasenberg. Each of the armies will consist of about four divisions of infantry and eight or ten regiments of cavalry, together with supports of artillery and Cossacks. The staffs of both sides are to send in to the War Department detailed reports of the operations, and to render a strict account of the expenditures of stores and provisions. Topographical sketches will be made with great care, and in all cases the movements of the troops and the proceedings of the officers will be a precise imitation of the minutiæ of actual service.

SOME eighty miles below New Orleans on the Mississippi, they have a quarantine in a fashionable locality, where vessels from West India and other gulf ports are detained for several days to undergo fumigation and purification. The Havana packets touch at Celay Keys and Mobile Harbor, where passengers frequently disembark and reach New Orleans without detention. The poor bipeds who stick to the steamers remain for dreary days at quarantine to be preyed upon by mosquitos as big as house flies, and sang to sleep by frogs in the adjacent marshes. They are often disgusted at the useless quarantine regulations, and especially when they find their more sagacious friends snugly ensconced in the city, having gone through by rail from Florida ports. The quarantine is denounced as both a nuisance and a humbug.

THE LION OF CAPE MAY.

A Wonderful Pig—The Baltimore Bar Nonplussed—How About the Darwinian Theory.

The Grand Duke Alexis not having yet reached our shores, and Thakombau, King of the Cannibal Islands, being unavoidably detained at home by a little piece of roasting business, our watering places languish for want of attractions. At Cape May, however, is a genuine sensation, over which everybody, the ladies especially, are delighted. It is an educated pig, and he seems to be the biggest lion of the place. Crowds of the most intelligent men of the country, including judges, lawyers, clergymen and literary men, are represented as daily interviewing him, and plying him with questions in mathematics, arithmetic, history and cards, every test failing to trip him, or to establish the existence of any trick on the part of his exhibitor. A few days ago a member of the most distinguished members of the Baltimore bar interviewed him and tried his intelligence in a variety of ways, winding up by playing with him a number of games of euchre, in all of which the hog was completely victorious. It is not often that applicants for admission to the Baltimore bar are subjected to so severe an ordeal. The euchre business settled the Baltimoreans. Even supposing that, in the mere elementary branches of knowledge, such as history and mathematics, there may have been collusion between the hog and his master, his easy defeat of the euchre experts proves him possessed of uncommon intellectual powers, the bar of Baltimore being famous throughout the country for its profound acquaintance with the mysteries of that difficult and abstruse science. Whatever questions are put to him he is said to answer correctly. A watch being held to his eye he immediately picks up in his mouth cards arranged along the front of the platform, from one to naught, to represent the hour and the exact number of minutes. This qualification supplies a great want of the Democratic party, and we advise the managers of that concern to make instant overtures for the purchase of "Wicked Ben," (by which name he is called,) that they may no longer remain in ignorance of the time of day. On being requested to give the interest for nine months on $37, he promptly picked up the figures representing the correct answer, which shows that he would be a good hand to root out the fraudulent accounts of Tammany and other similar organizations. A number of visitors having written their names on cards and arranged them along the front of the platform—the exhibitor meanwhile standing back too far to see the writing—he picked them up in the order called for without making a single mistake. Cards bearing the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and other historic men, were selected in the same manner. In view of the hopeless diversity of preference respecting the Democratic Presidential nominee, we call upon the National Executive Committee of that organization to entrust the selection to "Wicked Ben," and nominate the person whom he designates. Who knows, indeed, but that "Wicked Ben" might turn out to be the salvation of that party, should it be entrusted to its vices? Clearly "Old Harry" has not helped it greatly, thus far, and it seems certain that unless its ignorance receive a speedy and liberal infusion of intelligence from some source or other, its case is a hopeless one. In the absence of any other competent leader why not try "Old Ben?"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and in a moment the nail becomes stationary.

In answer to the objection to the expressive character of public school buildings, a contemporary remarks that this mode of rendering education especially popular and attractive is better than any compulsory education law that can be devised. It is a privilege to gain admission to the public schools, and the schools themselves silently vindicate their own character against any possible attack. Even the humblest family will be ready to scrimp to send their children to make them look nice enough to go to school, and thus cleanliness and good habits and taste are encouraged and stimulated. One looks now in vain in any of the public schools for ragged urchins, clothed in dirt and tatters, gathered up from the slums of the city; for though they may come from courts, alleys and tenement houses, they always attend school when they take the stocks from off feet, and neatly dressed. The children feel a pride in it, and so do their parents.

A citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, gives this following caution with regard to the treatment of certain cases of accidents to the eye, which may not have many manufactories of various kinds, and there is not a day but some of the mechanics have their eyes injured by pieces of steel flying from their work. These can be removed by a fellow workman, but in the second case, that of the latter is the case, it requires delicate manipulation, with the use of a powerful lens, and a fine pointed instrument. They can thus be removed in an instant without injuring the eye, permitting the workman to resume his business at once. But if the surface of the eye is scarified, as it often is by incompetent persons, the result may be very serious.

One fisherman stole a live lobster from the trap or "pot" of another, and being arrested pleaded that the lobster being a "wild animal," a conviction or prosecution could not be maintained, as by the common law "wild animals" are nobody's property. The Justice (in an English Court) decided against the thief, thus adjudging that a lobster under such circumstances is not a wild animal. Another case, "held under advisement," is that of a man sued for appropriating a hive of bees. The Justice withheld his decision, "there being a party of politicians that suggested themselves to his mind with reference to the ownership of *wild animals*."

A parish minister in Scotland wrote to the Sessions, on the subject of church music, as follows: "It would be much to the purpose if you would to introduce an organ in your church. If this is done we regret it much, and will never again enter it. The best psalmody is where there are no organs. Many cost of the Episcopacy are nothing to get rid of theirs. Though instrumental music was used in the Old Testament Scriptures, it was even then a corruption from the original primitive Christianity. In the New Testament it is never mentioned, but often said that we should make a joyful noise. Think of this, and keep your money for better purposes."

The Connecticut Legislature, during the session just closed, chartered eight savings banks, five trust companies, seven manufacturing companies, four railroad companies, three horse-railroad companies, and three insurance companies. Two new towns were incorporated—Beacon Falls and Newington—and charters were granted to two cities—Norwich and Waterbury. A new military law and a new insurance law passed. About two hundred and fifty bills, resolutions and petitions were acted on, one hundred and fifty chapters of public acts and two hundred and ten resolutions and private acts were passed.

In Rhode Island, for many years, no man could vote who was not a landholder—and while negroes are electors, most of the adopted citizens are denied the right. Now there is a bill before the Legislature to compel every voter to go to the polls and vote at every election, or else a fine of which notice is previously given! And if any elector is sick, his ballot, put in a sealed envelope and signed by his own hand, shall be received, registered, put in the ballot box and counted.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Fechter, the actor, it is stated, has leased the Fourteenth Street Theater, in New York, and proposes to give a season of English plays, with Miss Le Clercq and a first-class stock company.

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Advance* makes this comparison between Beecher and Spurgeon: "Beecher takes a text, and by a score of apt and masterly illustrations meshes the hearer in its fulness. Spurgeon arrives at the same end by dint of powerful consecutive logic, twining closely about each point, and adding to it, and clinching it, not sharply before the mind. The one is elegant and graceful; the other is simple and strong. As an orator or a writer, Beecher is superior; as a preacher of the Word, I like Spurgeon."

Mrs. E. M. Stanton now resides in a commodious dwelling at Germantown, in the environs of Philadelphia, and her income from the Stanton fund is about $7,000 a year. Mr. Stanton did not leave his family destitute, as was reported by some of the Northern countrymen, his wife's stepson would have had to assume the maintenance of the children.

QUEER FREAKS OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

A Hen Adopts a Litter of Kittens, Despite the Remonstrances of Mother Tabby—A Discontented Cat Takes into Her Family a Young Rabbit—A Turkey Gobler Raises a Brood of Guinea Fowls—A Musical Dog.

We find in our exchanges very often accounts of strange freaks of animals and fowls. Those given below which come to us well authenticated, will be read with interest. The first is told by the Dayton, O., *Journal*, as follows:

An old-fashioned hen, which had presided in solitary dignity for the past season in the yard of Dr. Geiger, on Jefferson street, determined to enter upon the condition of "hatching." She accordingly made a cozy nestle nest in an out-of-the-way recess, although there were no eggs upon which to try her maternal patience. Finally a member of the family, taking pity on that old "chick," placed a couple of eggs in her nest, and with this scant stock in trade she proceeded to "set." The old hen scorned the conventional 21 days in such cases, leaving the nest half a-dozen times a day, and she was especially attentive to the least movement about the kitchen which numbered food, and never failed to be around when the contents of the table-spread were shaken out in her vicinity. Indeed, so frequently did the subject of our brief sketch leave her nest, and remain so long away that a canine matron, with a trio of tittering, conceited puppies, found a comfortable depository, and she accordingly fitted her progeny to the nest. The next morning bright and early, Mrs. Hen found that she was not alone in her glory. The kittens were well enough, but the fourth tabby was away, and took charge of her family; and the kittens seemed pleased with the change. When her food was brought to her she took especial pains to call her foster-children, and devoting to them all the little attentions which an old "chick" devotes to her progeny, she tried to induce them to eat. Tabby watches her opportunity, and when "old Speckle" goes away in search of food, or to take a promenade through the yard, she acts the part of commissary to her kittens; and she quickly returns from the table the moment "old Speckle" makes her appearance. And this strange condition of affairs has been kept up for several days, the old hen remaining "cock of the walk," fighting tabby away from her nest, refusing to be interfered with, and taking good care of the kittens, and her pair of eggs—which are probably further from maturity than when put in the nest. The kittens seem to think it fine sport; how they will view it when they get their eyes open remains to be seen.

This is from the Bloomsburg, Pa., *Republican*: A cat belonging to Mr. Moore Creveling had a litter of kittens, one of which died. The disconsolate cat went out into a neighboring field where she found a young rabbit, and compelled it to accompany her home. She adopted the rabbit in lieu of her lost kitten, and is now rearing it with the rest of her family, being apparently much attached to it.

The Lancaster, Pa., *Leader* is responsible for the following: Mrs. Susan Pierce of Kennett township, is the owner of a very officious and important young turkey, which was hatched during the past spring. During this month it has formed the acquaintance of a brood of young guineas, and by some art best known to his turkeyship, he has succeeded in winning them entirely from their mother, and now has entire control of them, by day and by night.

The following is a vagabond item, for the truth of which we cannot vouch: Out west they tell a story of a dog who was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan, and howling "Old Hundred."

PISCOP WHITEHOUSE will find another grievance in the fact that the Iowa College, at Grinnell, has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rector Cheney, of Chicago.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs, and those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished and they cannot sleep.

The practical inferences are three: 1st. Those who think most, who do the most brain work, require the most sleep. 2d. The time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate. 3d. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they wake; and within a fortnight Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and efficient rule.

Many persons believe that beef tea is very nourishing, and that it is an excellent strengthener for people of weak health. This is a mistake. Some few practitioners and chemists have long been aware of the fact, and now their view is confirmed by Dr. Marcet. There is no nourishment in beef tea. Mixed with solid food, it imparts a relish which promotes digestion; and the best solid that can be mixed therewith is the beef from which it was made, reduced to a powder. In two, at least of the London hospitals the mixture of powdered beef with the beef tea has long been practiced; and there the patients get strong on a beef-tea diet. It is worth remembering, too, the objections to the use of beef tea apply equally to the preparation described as extract of meat, with the further advantage that the extract is always stale.—*Chamber's Journal.*

One of the cleverist of our Brooklyn contemporaries thus alludes to the strange habits of the statesmen of that city: One of the best known politicians of that third city of the republic, noted for his waggery (*e. g.*, the politician, not the city), stopped the conductor of an Albany-bound train on which he was journeying last winter, and asked innocently if the next station was Poughkeepsie. "No," said the conductor. On his next fare-collecting round the conductor was again accosted if the train was nearing Poughkeepsie, to which he again replied negatively. Again and again, as the official made his rounds, the same question was asked by the anxious passenger, until at last the man of checks replied with some little irritation in his tone:

"No, sir; we are not yet near your stopping place. Pray trust to me, and I will let you know when we shall get there."

The passenger thereupon relapsed into silence, and the official, engrossed with other duties, forgot his case until the train had left Poughkeepsie, about half a mile to the rear, when, recollecting himself, he hastily backed the cars to the station, and rushing up to the troublesome passenger, cried out:

"This is Poughkeepsie. Hurry up and get off. We are behind time."

"Oh, thank you," deliberately drawled the questionless questioner; "but I am going through. My daughter cautioned me particulary to take a pill at Poughkeepsie. There all."

The pill was taken—and so was the joke—by the passengers.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Give children an abundance of outdoor exercise, fun, and frolic; make them regular in their habits, and feed them only upon plain, nourishing food, and they will seldom, if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. But keep them overtasked in school, confined closely to the house the rest of the time, frowning down every attempt at play; feed them upon rich or high seasoned food, candies, nuts, etc., allow them to eat whenever they please and late in the evening, and you need not expect them to have good appetites. On the contrary, you may expect they will be pale, weak and sickly. Don't cram them with food when they don't want, or have no appetite for it—such a course is absurd and cruel. They have no appetites to encourage, and, if need be, command them to take exercise in the open air. Don't allow them to study too much, and especially keep them from reading the exciting light literature which so much abounds in our book stores and circulating libraries. In addition to securing exercise for the children as above, change their diet somewhat; especially if they have been eating fine flour, change to coarse or Graham flour. Sickness is the most expensive misfortune on the face of the globe. There may be instances where it makes people or children better, but generally it makes them selfish, sad, misanthropic, nervous, morose, and irritable. Do not seek to make children happy and good is to keep them well.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The *Food Journal* has an article on adulterations in bread, which will be interesting reading for those who have never looked on the "staff of life" in the light of a life destroyer. The action of yeast in causing bread to rise, is that it sets up a fermentation chiefly with the natural sugar of the flour, which it transforms to some extent into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The latter being imprisoned by the glutinous nature of the dough, causes it to become full of little air-holes, and so to take the spongy form of well-made bread. This is the case only when the purest quality of flour has been used. If the flour contains particles of bran, a new ingredient is introduced, which has the effect of converting the starch into gum and lactic acid, and the bread is discolored, heavy and sour. It was long ago discovered that alum would prevent this action to a certain extent, and hence it became a great favorite with the bakers, since it enabled them to make what appeared to be first-class bread out of inferior kinds of flour.

Though alum is not a poison, yet its use in food is, on the best of authority, pronounced injurious. It acts on the surface of the alimentary canal as an astringent, produces constipation, and deranges the process of digestion. Carbonate of ammonia, which only in the bread while rising, but while in process of being digested, so that many valuable constituents of the flour being undissolved, pass through the alimentary canal, without affording any nourishment whatever. Recently alum is giving place to a far more powerful and dangerous agent for whitening bread, and that is the poisonous arsiniate of lime. It is known to be in favor with European bakers, but its general use in this country has never till now been suspected. The writer in the *Food Journal* says that out of twenty samples analyzed and examined by him, only three were found free from arsenic, while all were contaminated with an actual poison. The quantity, he says, is not large enough at one time to show its effects, but thousands are unconsciously consuming a half grain of sulphate of copper every day, a habit that cannot be long practiced but with impunity. As he suggests, however, the fault may not rest entirely with the bakers, since there are but few brands of flour in the market warranted

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1871.

A short time ago there was a Washington rumor that there was to be another issue of 5 per cent. bonds, payable in thirty years, as apart of the general plan of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, but it cannot as yet have any foundation in fact, because there is no legal authority for the issue of 5 per cent. bonds upon such terms. The Funding bill, passed last year, specifies that the 5 per cent. bonds authorized by that act, shall be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years, and payable twenty years after date. The 4½ per cent. bonds are also required to be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after fifteen years from their date, and payable at thirty years after date. The 4 per cent. bonds are redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after twenty years from their date, and payable at forty years from their date. There is no doubt that the option retained by the Government, of redeeming the new five per cent. bonds at any time after thirty-four five per cent. bonds instead of the ten-forty bonds authorized by the Funding bill, there is every reason to believe that such new five per cent. bonds would sell at par in gold, and thus furnish the money to pay off the 5-20s bearing six per cent. The Government option, of redeeming the new five per cent. bonds at twenty years' date, is the only reason why the 6-20s have not risen considerably above par in gold during the past few months. The cautious investor would pay much premium for a bond which he knew the Government would pay off at par as soon as it could get the money to do so, and, as long as a six per cent. bond on these terms would sell at par in gold, it would follow as a matter of course that a five per cent. bond, on about the same terms, could be sold at over 30 to 35. What is necessary then, is to get rid of the option to redeem the five per cent. bonds by abrogating the option to redeem them in ten years. This, together with a modification of interest quarterly, instead of semi-annually, and the exemption from income tax on the interest of the new bonds, would, together, be sufficient inducement for the difference of one per cent. interest. At any rate, if new five per cent. bonds were issued, enough of them could be sold to pay off a portion of the 5-20s at par, and when once this process was started it would gradually fund the whole six per cent. debt at five per cent.

—In the local discount market the demand for money continues light both at the banks and on the street, and we have no changes to report in the rates. In trade circles there is a good feeling and prospect that the fall business will be one of great prosperity. It is true that the condition of the business of the country is dependent upon the financial operations of the Government, which lie outside the ordinary rage of transactions, that it is difficult to anticipate what the future may bring forth, in this connection; but there is, nevertheless, a combination of circumstances which would seem to point to results favorable to at least an improved supply at steady prices, which was one of considerable desperation in certain departments of trade, owing to the European war. The crops this season, if not so large in all respects as in some years, are yet sufficient to leave a handsome surplus for export, and also for the account from Europe point to good demand for leading American staples.

—The following stocks were sold this evening by A. McGowan, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 164 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	87½	90
M. and M. National Bank	99	99 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	17	18
Pittsburgh Gas Company	18	18 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 75
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 75
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99	99 75

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6-20s of 1867	114½
United States 6-20s of 1868	114½
United States 6-20s of 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	88½
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Sixes	112½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 1, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
C. & R.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Del. Lack. & West.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Hannibal & St. Jo.	30	30	30	30	30
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Illinois Central	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois & Miss.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Ohio & Miss.	31	31	31	31	31
Ohio & Miss. pref.	70	70	70	70	70
Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Pittsburgh	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
St. Paul pref.	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wabash	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Western Union	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Preferred	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	31	31	31	31	31
Preferred	70	70	70	70	70
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Preferred	131	131	131	131	131
Chicago & Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93
Union Pacific stock	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	58
Lehigh Navigation preferred	57½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½
Schuylkill Navigation	12½
Reading	50½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin, for the same commissions, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or will invest in guaranteed money notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 1, 1871.

BUTTER.—As this is the "dullest season of the year," but little activity can be expected to pervade the market. Boarding men desire a lengthened spell, when they can cast the cares of business aside for the time, and recuperate after months of close attention to the legitimate callings of their respective lines. This is an "off month" in "All-work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and after a short respite from business, our merchants will enter upon the fall business campaign with renewed vigor. We have little change to note in the markets. The prices of all leading articles are firm and unchanged. Grain, as before remarked, is difficult to quote, and will be so until the new crop is fairly in the market. Flour, though not generally lower, is weak and prices to-day nominal. In the grocery line, trade cannot be called brisk; coffee is held stiffly at the recent advance. Cheese is arriving freely and finds ready sale at quotations. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in prices, with a disposition to lower figures. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

ASHES.—The arrivals are increasing, and the prices are rather weak and quotably lower. Good prime sort worth $5 Stock of to-day's arrivals is a shade higher: receipts 508 tons.

BEANS.—There is but little inquiry, and the following are the ruling figures: No. 1 white, hand-picked, refined quality: Pearls, square; Pots 7½c.

BUTTER.—The demand is very light, and we are reported sales while at $1 Stock on

BUTTER.—Prices nominally unchanged; consists chiefly of lots of packages; choice consumable lots of 10c; fair to good 10@15c; grease butter 4@7 ½.

BEANS.—The price is governed by the supply and demand, hence we omit quotations.

BACON CORN.—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 8@9c, as to quality.

CHEESE.—There is a better inquiry at steady to 9 ½.

BAKERS' POWDERS.—The demand is fair at the following figures: ½-5 cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; 1-5 cans ⅌ doz, $3 50; cans, 50c ⅌ per doz.

CRACKERS.—Soda, 7½c; Pilots $4 50; No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 9½c; No. 4, 10c; common, 6½@7 50 per doz.

CANDLES AND PARAFFINE.—We have no change to note in prices. A moderate fair trade is reported with prices ruling firm. We quote as follows: Pure sperm, extra, 50c; sperm, 45c; star, 40c; extra, 37½c; No. 1 sperm, 35c; No. 2 sperm, 32½c; No. 1 extra, 30c; No. 2 extra, 27½c; No. 1 paraffine, 20c; No. 2 paraffine, 17½c; Mono Coal Oil, 15c; Lard, common, 12½@15c; Lard and burning fluid, 20c.

CANDLES.—There is a very demand, and regular sales are made as follows: star, full weight, 19c; short weight 18c; common do., 16c.

CHEESE.—Receipts 1,000 boxes. The demand continues active, and prices are firm at the annexed figures: Ohio factory, 10@11c; dairy, 9@10c; Ohio cheese, 9@10c; Limburger, 12@13c.

COFFEE.—New Louisville Hydraulic 19 bags on ⅌ [illegible]; Rosario's Phœnix Hydraulic, 50 bags on ⅌ [illegible]; Rosario's Phœnix Hydraulic, 50 bags on ⅌ [illegible]; Johnston, Ea. 10; Lemaire, 10 bags; Lemaire, 5 bags; Lemaire, 5 bbls; Lemaire, 5 bbls; Land steamer, 10 bags; 25 bbls; Land steamer, 10 bags; 25 bbls; Land steamer, 10 bags; 25

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Royalty at an Irish Banquet.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Prince of Wales presided at the banquet of the Agricultural Society to-night. In presenting the toast to the Queen and royal family, his royal highness expressed the hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland, and defended his brothers from the charge of uselessness. Prince Arthur responded to a toast. He protested against the charge of his lack of interest in Ireland's welfare, which he declared was engraved on his heart, and predicted a prosperous future for the country. Princess Louise, in reply to a petition from the Irish Amnesty Committee, says it would be impossible for her to intercede for the release of the Fenian prisoners, and that the question of pardon must be left with the Government.

The Municipal Elections in the Conquered Provinces.

STRASBURG, via EMDEN, August 1.—In only a few places in Alsace and Lorraine have municipal elections been declared void in consequence of abstention from voting. The French party were successful at Metz, and the Liberals and Moderates elected their friends in other towns.

BELFORT, via BASLE, August 1.—The petition for abolition has defeated the electors in the Upper Rhine, and only a few candidates have been elected in the Lower Rhine departments.

Trial of Communists—Return of Favre to the Bar.

PARIS, August 1.—The Communist prisoners were notified yesterday that their cases would come up for trial, but no date was fixed.

Jules Favre appeared to-day in his barrister's robes at the Palace of Justice. He intends to resume active practice at the bar.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 1.—Arrived, the Siberia from Boston.

MOVILLE, August 1.—Arrived, the Corinthian from Quebec.

SCHERBOURG, August 1.—Arrived, the Baltimore from Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1871.

THE KIOWAS AND THEIR ESCAPADE.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davis, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, under date of July 24, says: "The Arapaho Nation, except a small band under Big Mouth, are encamped within twenty-five miles of this position, and the Cheyennes, with the Apaches of the plains, are encamped fourteen miles above me, on Wolf creek. The Kiowas, together with a hundred lodges of Comanches, are encamped about one hundred miles south of me, on the tributaries of the Washita. I shall continue to keep the Indians entirely from contact with the Kiowas as well as I can with the small force at my disposal." Lieutenant General Sheridan indorses the letter as follows: "The Indians' dance named within have always had such contempt for the cowardice of the whites that it will not be hard to maintain non-intercourse with them."

THE SO-KLEE—STATEMENT BY JUDGE VAN TREUP.

Judge Van Treup, of the Sub-Klick sub-Committee, authorizes the statement that the recently published reports of the results of the Committee's investigations in South Carolina are untrue in many essential particulars, and a perversion of facts in others, evidently contrived for the purpose of creating a partisan and false impression. The testimony shows that there are four counties—Lancaster, Chester, York and Spartansburg—where there have been acts of violence and the Ku-Klux are responsible for outrages. The testimony given by the negroes was of the lowest kind, and utterly unworthy of belief. They were attracted by the fee of two dollars per diem, and in many cases were evidently drilled for the occasion. At the investigations in Spartanburg were congregated in the Postoffice while waiting to be called as witnesses, and fruitless learned the lesson which was afterwards rehearsed substantially in the same words. Of the various negroes who pretended to have been punished, but one was stripped. One white man at Columbia, while claiming to be a refugee from Ireland was hunting office there at the expense of the State. His fictitious wounds had been healed with rival plaster. In the Radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from jail in Chester and murdered by Ku-Klux. Commissioners Dunlap and Lowe were among engaged all day in making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cases which may lead to the exhumation. They are determined to make a full and searching inquiry, and other such facts as will disclose whether negligence or culpability existed. For this purpose numerous witnesses have been summoned from the county named. The probability is that the investigation will commence to-morrow.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

700 bbls	upper mast, spot, A. T. Co.,	84 38
700 bbls	upper mast, spot, A. T. Co.,	4 40
1,000 bbls	upper mast, spot, A. T. Co.,	4 40
1,000 bbls	upper mast, Petroleum pipe,	4 45
300 bbls	upper mast, spot, Church Run,	4 45
300 bbls	upper mast, spot,	4 50
400 bbls	Petroleum Center, 42 gravity,	4 70
300 bbls	Petroleum Center, 42 gravity,	4 75
1,200 bbls	Petroleum Center, 42 gravity,	4 75
1,200 bbls	Petroleum Center, 42 gravity,	4 75
400 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 60
200 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 65
225 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 67
200 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 70
250 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 70
150 bbls	Rouseville, regardless,	4 70
200 bbls	Rouseville, 42 gravity,	4 75
1,000 bbls	Rouseville, 42 gravity,	4 75
1,000 bbls	Rouseville, 42 gravity,	4 80
65 bbls	Oil City, 42 gravity,	4 90
500 bbls	Oil City, 42 gravity,	4 90
1,000 bbls	Oil City, 42 gravity,	4 90
1,000 bbls	Oil City, 60 days,	4 95

The market opened to-day about midday became slightly excited, without showing any other change in prices than perhaps a little firmer feeling and increased willingness to operate. The feeling was not fully half way by holders of small lots of oil, and a good many were picked up—some, indeed, at even less prices than yesterday. The prolonged supreme agonie are mightful, and the market closed steady at yesterday's prices. On the upper road there were bidders at 4 45 for A. T. Co. oil, day, with $4 40 asked. Titusville September rises about 50 higher, and Church run as much more. On the lower road prices ranged from $4 30 to $4 35, and at Oil City from $4 90 to $4 95, with $5 90 asked.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—River risen eight inches since last night, but no new building, with seven inches in the channel. The Anna came in at midnight last night, with twenty-five timbers broken, leaving stroke. The "nigger" is still there, but was no freight damaged. She will get off the stocks the last of this week. Weather warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—River fallen one inch in the last twenty-four hours, with twelve inches in the canal and four and a half feet on Portland bar. During the low stage of water the larger class of packets will be compelled to lay by, and a fuller class of boats take their place. Clear and hot; mercury 90 in the shade. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Courier, Cincinnati; Spray, Memphis; R. C. Graw, Cairo. The Mary Miller departs for New Orleans to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 1.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 86. River fallen two inches. Port 6 A. M.: Cairo, 2 ft. 6 in. and falling; Paducah, 7 A. M.: Mary Ament, 4 A. M.; Falls Pilot, 5 A. M.; Peerless, No. 2, 5 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 A. M.; Rose Hill, 7 A. M., all with light freights.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 1.—Port, 6P.: City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Gallatin, Memphis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; J. S. Kellogg, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Ben Sherrod, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; J. Wicks, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; City of Cheaster, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M. River fell two inches. Clear; thermometer 90 at 1 P. M.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Arrived—Huntsville, Postal; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Silver Lake, Memphis; Rex, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Moonstone, Illinois River; Bostonia, Boston; Superior, St. Paul; Mary McDonald, Kansas City; John Kyle and literature and barges, New Orleans; Sam Gaty, Memphis; Ben Boyd, Cincinnati; stone, Illinois river. River still falling. Weather clear, dry and hot.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—Clear and very warm. River falling. Arrived—Scout City, below. Departed—Little Rock, below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 1.—Down—Belfast, 7 A. M.; Bayside, 6 P. M.; Star of the West, 6 P. M.; Tensas, 6 P. M.; C. Yeager, 8 A. M. River falling. Warm and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis; Departed—Henry Ames and Isabella, for Memphis.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo is rapidly filling up with visitors, in anticipation of great sport at the races next week. Ninety-six horses are already entered, paying fees amounting to $6,000, three thousand more than the premiums offered by the association.

A party of engineers and excursionists, under charge of Chief Engineer Blankenburf, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will soon start from St. Louis to examine and survey the engineering features of the route across the plains which it is contemplated the road will take from its present terminus to the Pacific coast. General Pope will furnish a military escort to the party for precaution against hostile Indians. Another party, under command of Capt. J. E. Stavenagh, will start about the same time, and survey the route to the Canadian river, about one hundred and fifty miles from the present terminus of the road.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has acknowledged with thanks a letter from Lewis W. Clarke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, thanking him in behalf of the Democracy of New Hampshire for protecting the Orangemen's procession.

A lady gave birth to a healthy male child in the saloon of a passenger car on the Kansas-Pacific Railway on Monday. The infant was found lying between the rails by the conductor of a construction train, who was passing over the road at the time, backed his train to Topeka, and delivered the infant to its mother. The lady says she never even told her husband, and supposing the child would be killed, said nothing of it, the conductor attributing her illness to other causes.

A new elevator, with capacity of 150,000 bushels, is to be erected at Peoria, Ill., immediately.

Caracas, Venezuela, dates of July 9 state that the revolutionists continue in possession of the Custom House, and are preparing to attack them. A Dutch schooner succeeded in landing a cargo of arms for the revolutionists, and they obtained them. Paiger Bros. Company, the city gas company, is financial support. The Archbishop of Caracas, who was banished, has been permitted to return. The government of Curacoa has prohibited the shipment of arms to Venezuela.

The German National Teachers' Convention in session at Cincinnati opened yesterday in reading rooms of Pioneer Engine House, on H. Donnersberg, Cincinnati, on the emancipation of schools from political influence, and one by F. Thorne, of Williamsburg, N. Y., on reasons for German-American schools.

St. Thomas dates of July 28 say: Governor Bille is introducing reforms into both the civil and military departments of the island. The appointment of the troops is being changed, guns in the forts increased and the police system improved.

The Railroad Hotel stands in Moshannonburg, Cumberland county, Pa., was set on fire Monday night and destroyed. Loss $15,000; insured.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Haverhill, Mass., and vicinity on Monday afternoon. Four barns were struck by lightning, and several valuable horses perished.

CRIME.

A Dishonest Election Officer Arrested.

RICHMOND, August 1.—The United States Marshal arrested to-day Augustus Ottersor, a poll clerk at the election last November at Eldora precinct, Butler, Kansas, charged with forging fifteen names on the poll list. Ottersor was held for trial in default of $2,000, and will be remanded to Kansas.

Examination of One of the Mears Lynchers.

PORTLAND, Me., August 1.—The examination of Daniels, one of the Mears lynchers, was had before Judge Futerbaugh in this city to-day. Daniels was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

STATE POLITICS.

The Warren county Republican nominating convention met in Warren on Monday, and named the following ticket: For Assembly, W. H. Short; Associate Judges, J. H. Keller and C. V. Kinnear; Commissioner, R. B. Morrison. The resolutions are well received by the party, and the ticket is regarded as a very strong one.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republican* announces that the following gentlemen will constitute the ticket of the "third party" in that city: Mayor, Morton McMichael of the *North American*. Treasurer, Wm. V. McKean, of the *Ledger*. Prothonotary, Edward Hopper, Jr., of the *Evening Telegraph*. Charles F. Warburton, of the *Evening Telegraph*, Commissioner. L. Clarke Davis of the *Inquirer*. District Attorney, Richard Vaux, of the *Bulletin*. Judge, Thomas W. Price, Coroner, Thomas Wilcox, of the *Bulletin*. The following names are then given: "This is a strong combination, and there are a number of the gentlemen named who would refuse the offered. Mr. McMichael has been a good Mayor, proved of the stock exchanging it for city office for the public good. Mr. McKean, however, has an editorial position which he would not give up for city office, and which is equally true as to Mr. Davis. Mr. Warburton, however, could not be expected, and Mr. Vaux, who is a lawyer of ability, would decline the District Attorneyship without giving the very best reasons. Mr. Wells has been for his district in General Council, and would decline any office except that of warden, and he would be difficult to induce him to accept that. It is to reach the hearts of the children. The reflective powers are added by the Bible."

Rev. T. H. Hanna commenced discussion on the subject, "Duty of the Sunday School to the Temperance Cause." He began by referring to the battle of Brandywine he was being carried off for a cousin, when a ramson shot at him. He was then taken down in the family, as the saying of a Colonel Brooks, who was probably his Colonel in command, had "begun the Maxwell days." He was not old in battle, and at the firing of every round, his cheer could be heard above the din of warfare.

In 1866 the subject of our notice emigrated to Williamsport, on the Monongahela river above Elizabeth, and in 1867 he was called to preach there. At that time, the mail was brought over once a week on horseback from "little Washington;" and there were only three houses in Allegheny county—General William Robinson's, Davy Stevenson's, who kept the ferry, and a small cabin. Mr. McCrackin then lived at the foot of Liberty street, and for many years kept the ferry between that point and Birmingham. The only means of transportation, across the Allegheny Mountains, of salt upon pack mules and of other merchandise in the old "conestoga" wagons. But the War of 1812 having broken out; the Government impressed his wagons, drivers and mules into the service, and send them to do duty at Fort Erie. Coming down to later days, he became intimately acquainted with the leading men of Southern Methodism, keeping pace with its progress, and frequently expressing his entire confidence in the final triumph of our arms. And in the recent Franco-Prussian war, although he was considerably past the age of 70 years, he was constantly desirous of being kept informed of the prominent events and battles.

Notwithstanding the rapid failing of the bodily and mental powers, his memory of early events and experiences, which changed, was accurate to a degree. Under him and his hope and consolation, for the future life, were emphasized as aloft in the righteousness and atonement of Christ, and sought to gather the blessed value and sufficiency for him as he felt the end of this life drawing nearer. With consistent Christian meekness, the habit of increasing infirmity, and unwavering patience in the loss of all outward things he has at last been taken to "the rest."

TEMPERANCE.

Action Taken Against the Pardon of the Ex-Commissioners.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society was held last evening in their beautiful and commodious hall, Duquesne Way.

The meeting was one of the largest and most interesting of the season, owing to the fact that some vital issues were to be discussed.

During the meeting several large delegations arrived from other societies in order to take consideration and action on those questions. Some of the city societies were present, besides a fair sprinkling of ladies. Also we noticed many of our most noted temperance workers present.

Robert Carr, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair, and H. Bade, Esq., acted as Secretary. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Bade, Esq., being introduced, stated the object of the meeting. He said that the friends of temperance had been called together to take action in reference to the proposed pardon of the ex-Commissioners, to discuss the course to be pursued in this matter, and to devise means to adopt means to guard the purity of the ballot box, and the prosperity of the good cause of temperance in the future. The action was unanimously endorsed, and made a viable impression on his auditory.

Addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. Young, Miss Matilda Hindman and others, after which the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned that a petition is being circulated in order to obtain the pardon of the late County Commissioners;

Resolved, That the action of the Court in the sentencing of the late County Commissioners was just and salutary in its effects, and in our opinion they should suffer the full term of the sentence pronounced by the Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, August 1, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Cleveland, O.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Portsmouth, O.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Davenport, Iowa	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Keokuk, Iowa	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
New Orleans, La.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
Mobile, Ala.	29.90	68	W.	2	0
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	68	W.	2	0

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane. 0 means no violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER MCLINTOCK, SR.

The announcement elsewhere, in these columns, of the death (in the ninety-sixth year of his age) of Alexander McClintock, Sr., one who was probably our oldest citizen, seems to call for more than a passing mention. Some little interest about this person with the "Days of Seventy-six," and the early history of this locality, possess, no doubt, a public interest; especially as the living links, connecting the present with so remote a past, are now almost all broken by death.

He was a son of William McClintock, and the eldest of a family of twelve children, all of whom he has survived many years. He was born in Chester county, about three miles from Downingtown on May 10, 1776, while his father was away from home as a militiaman, in which capacity he was engaged in the battles of Whitemarsh and Germantown. His uncle Alexander McClintock, after whom he was named, was a Captain in the American service, and fought against the British at the siege of Yorktown. Having been appointed by the battle of Brandywine he was being carried off for a cousin, when a ramson shot at him. He was then taken down in the family, as the saying of a Colonel Brooks, who was probably his Colonel in command, had "begun the Maxwell days." He was not old in battle, and at the firing of every round, his cheer could be heard above the din of warfare.

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THE CITY FREE FROM LIENS.

Satisfaction of Judgments Against the City—The Railroad Bonds—How They Were Compromised and How the Debt Will be Liquidated—How the Sinking Fund Was Created and How It is Managed.

The last of the judgments obtained against the city of Pittsburgh in the United States Circuit Court, in the suits brought to recover the accrued interest on the six per cent. railroad bonds issued by the city, were satisfied yesterday, and the city is now clear of liens for the first time in fifteen years.

The history of these bonds, from the date of their issue to the present time would prove quite interesting if followed and written out in detail, and it would make a long chapter. Having neither the data nor the time to give a full history of them and how the city has been affected by them, a statement in brief of a few facts connected therewith must suffice for the present.

In the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century, when the benefits and advantages of railroad communication had been fully demonstrated, Pittsburgh, the great manufacturing city of the West, was convinced that to compete with other cities and to hold her trade, railroads must be built to the east and west. The construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which the Pennsylvania Canal, and the old Philadelphia Pike, the two great thoroughfares between this city and the East were superseded, gave such a cheaper, more rapid and more direct means of transit East; but she was still dependent upon the great natural outlet, the Ohio river, as a means of communication with the West and South. Before the days of railroads and telegraphs the means of transit for both freight and travel was entirely by water, and as the spirit of progressive one, the people were progressive and demanded a more rapid means of transportation, both for themselves and their goods.

The project of building a railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago was originated, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company "organized, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and in order to secure the good will of the city authorities, a liberal subscription to the stock of the company for that amount. The ball having been started rolled on rapidly. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville was built; $200,000 to the Chartiers Valley Railroad, the same amount to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, $300,000 to the Allegheny Valley, and $700,000 to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville (now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis), making in all $1,900,000 in 20,000 subscriptions to railroad stock. The bonds of the city were issued to that amount in payment for the stock or railroad bonds, bearing interest at six per cent.

A few years after these subscriptions were made there was a tightness in the money market and railroad stocks declined, particularly that in which the city had invested so largely, and the effort was being pushed by the parties who held the bonds which had been issued to them or brought of the railroad stocks levied upon. By the advice of the city solicitor, the city, instead of compromising the matter, thereby saving her credit and also saving thousands of dollars at the same time, permitted the stocks to be sold at a sacrifice, much of it not bringing a dollar, the city saving her credit and saving to the city a very small portion of the judgments. The